

**WANTS** 1 CENT WORD ISSUE  
The Colonist

# The Daily Colonist.

VOL. LXXX.—NO. 73

VICTORIA B.C. SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 10 1898

WELLINGTON COLLIES  
COAL  
Hall, Goepel & Company  
Telephone 83 Street

FORTY-FIRST YEAR

## CLOCKS

Another Shipment of

JUST RECEIVED.

Marine and Mantle Clocks

Direct from the Makers, at

Challoner, Mitchell & Co's.,  
Jewellers, 47 Government St.

## SAUCE

Montserrat Lime-Fruit Juice Sauce,

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.

Cases, 2 Doz. Pints, and 3 Doz. Half Pints.

HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y

## Klondike Outfitting.....

**WILSON BROS.**  
Wholesale Grocers

Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, ETC. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

76 and 79, 80 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

All Aboard for

Pine Creek, Lake Atlin

The Latest Rich Discoveries.

Take the first steamer after having secured a First-Class Outfit from

E. J. SAUNDERS & CO., 39 and 41 JOHNSON STREET

## Letter Mail to Dawson

AND TO INTERMEDIATE POINTS

Our mail bag leaves Victoria every few days. All letters arrive safely sent by us, as every one along the route requires on the steamer for letters.

CHARGES \$1.00 PER LETTER.

Express package charges on enquiry.

BENNETT LAKE AND KLONDIKE NAVIGATION CO.

39 Government Street, Victoria.

**\$500,000.00**

TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY

And for building purposes

AT LOW INTEREST.

Pay off Old Loans at High Interest and SAVE MONEY.

AGENT FOR

D. H. Macdowall,

Commission Agent, Room 4, Williams Block.

28 BROAD ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

Goals and Wood FOR THE WINTER.

Now is the time to get your winter supply.

First Quality Dry Cordwood, \$3.50 (has been cut 18 months).

Alexander Coals, \$5.50.

Old reliable Wellington, \$6.00.

BAKER & COLSTON, James Bay.

Telephone 407.

Klondike Information Bureau.

W.W. WALLACE GRIME & CO.

Real Estate, Mining, Shipping and Customs Brokers, Commission and General Insurance Agents. 61 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C.

Telephone 43.

Prof. C. Gartner, B.A.

Voice Production, Art of Singing and Instrumental Music...

An opportunity for receiving a thorough musical education is offered in teaching those of the leading European masters and conservatories of music. For catalogue and particulars call or address

STUDIO, Room 85, Five Sisters' Block, Victoria, B.C.

PLATE GLASS INSURANCE—Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co., of New York. J. W. Mellor, agent, guaranteed responsible within 24 hours.

Telephone 43.

PAINT YOUR BUGGY with Mellor's Carriage Paint, 85c. Send for colors. Mellor's Bath Tub Enamel, 85c; floor paints \$1.50 a gallon. J. W. Mellor, 202 West street.

SCREEN DOORS from \$1.50 each; Inside doors from \$1.50 each. J. W. Mellor, agent for Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co., Ltd., City Market. Telephone 43.

M. WHITE, Proprietress.

## HIGH LIFE

CIGARETTES

Are, Without a Doubt, in Quality and Price

The Very Best Made

AT

E. A. MORRIS'

Headquarters for

## MINERS'

## SUPPLIES

SIMON LEISER & CO.

Victoria, B.C.

## SURPRISED.

And so are our customers when they find how much money we are saving them every month.

Come along everyone and we will show you the surprises we are offering for cash.

Hudson Bay Hungarian... \$1.35 sx

Ogilvie's " 1.35 sx

Granulated Sugar... 20 lbs \$1.00

Pratt's Astral Coal Oil, tin 1.40

Wheatine..... 10c pkg

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

## AUCTION

At Salerooms, 133 Government St.

Saturday, Sept. 10th, at 2 p.m.

Furniture and Effects

In great variety. Fine large show-case, 5 nice cook stoves, dish washers, 1 ladies' and 1 gents' (nearly new) bicycles, etc., etc. Terms cash.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

## STOCKS FOR SALE.

The following stocks are recommended as good speculation for an early rise:

Bear Park..... 212c.

Iron Colt..... 10c.

Abraham..... 33c.

Gold Prize..... 10c.

St. Elmo..... 6c.

Noble Fly..... 18c.

Quotations for other stocks to be had on application at our office. List your stocks for sale and we will do our best to dispose of them by wire with Toronto, Montreal, Spokane, Rossland and other outside cities.

MONEY TO LOAN.

On first mortgage on Victoria real estate by the Yorkshire Guaranteed & Securities Corporation and by The Dominion Permanent Co.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Mr. Hedley Chapman's residence on Dallas road, either with or without the furniture. Open to all offers.

HOUSES TO LET.

Swiss Cottage on Esquimalt road containing 10 rooms, with frontage on the water furnished, rent \$40.00.

10-room, Simcoe street (furnished), \$40.00.

6-room, Boyd street (furnished), \$20.00.

7-room, Cedar Hill road..... 5.00.

9-room, Dallas road..... 20.00.

6-room, Esquimalt road..... 12.00.

6-room, Front street, Victoria W..... 7.00.

4-room, Green street..... 5.00.

8-room, Kane street..... 20.00.

9-room, Labadie street..... 10.00.

5-room, Victoria West..... 5.00.

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FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE

To let for two years, along with 128 acres of land, 28 acres cleared and under cultivation, situated 12 miles from town. Rent on application.

A. W. MORE & CO.,

Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents.

96 Government street.

Hotel Dawson

Strictly First-Class.

RATES FROM \$1. a day up.

Yates Street, opp. Fire Hall.

M. WHITE, Proprietress.

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CIGARETTES

MANUFACTURED BY THE Imperial Cigarette & Tobacco Co.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

HIGH LIFE

10 CIGARETTES

## WEST INDIAN UNREST.

Aid From Imperial Government Demanded as a Right by the Sugar Interests.

British Markets Must Be Protected to the Islands by Protective Duties.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 9.—The conference of West Indians representatives at the island of Barbados passed a resolution formally demanding aid from the home government, as a matter of right, as being the only available remedy for the industrial crisis, and also demanding the adoption of measures either for the exclusion of bounty-fed sugar from the English market, or the adoption of countervailing duties. No ultimatum looking to American annexation was adopted, although the question was incidentally discussed as a possible future contingency, to offset Cuban and Porto Rican competition in the American market, should Great Britain conclusively refuse the relief demanded. The question of annexation to Canada was not mentioned, and the Jamaican delegates, in an interview, declared that, while annexation to the United States was improbable, the transference of the British West Indian islands to Canada was impracticable, besides promising no relief.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Checks For Sealers at Last Issued—Shallow Places in St. Lawrence Channel.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Sept. 9.—The apportionment of the indemnity paid by the United States as damages for the seizure of Canadian sealing vessels has been made, and checks are now going out from the department.

Another meeting of the cabinet was held this afternoon to discuss a number of routine matters. Mr. Blair was not present, having left for Montreal this morning. Messrs. Fielding and Patterson join him there this evening, and thence proceed east. They will be in St. John to-morrow.

During the afternoon the flames which had twice before approached dangerously close to the settlement, reached and destroyed the assay office, while at the last word from the beleaguered village, all the residents were engaged in the battle for the salvation of their homes and property.

The last message coming over the wire announced that the wind was rising, and the smoke, the wind, and other important buildings were in serious danger. Residential slaughter houses and barns were twice on fire within three hours, but still standing.

Above Alberni, the country in the district known as Cherry Creek, is all on fire.

The big barn on Mr. Best's ranch,

and the residence saved only through the timely arrival of neighbors. Fences and outbuildings are being cut out everywhere by the fires, and a number of people have been badly burned in their efforts to save property.

It is scarcely possible that all the prospectors in the mountains will escape alive, and everyone acquainted with the country must enter in the contemplation of their terrible position.

Nearest Victoria on both the Vancouver Island and the Washington State shores, the high lands are a blaze of flame, the dense yellow smoke obscuring the sun, and with the fire prevailing at the entrances to the straits, greatly interfering with navigation.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Grain Syndicates Eyeing Ontario Wheat—A Hotel Fire—Suicide By Shotgun.

Winnipeg, Sept. 9.—(Special)—Hon. T. R. Black, a member of the Nova Scotia provincial executive, is here, en route to the Pacific coast.

The Free Press says: "It is understood that one, and perhaps two, of the Manitoba grain syndicates intend operating this fall in Ontario. One company will send down their representatives this coming week to look after the purchase of wheat. Last season grain buyers made more money exporting Ontario wheat than dealing in the Manitoba article, and this has tempted local men to take the new departure."

It is reported from Strassburg, Ass., that a young man named Huber committed suicide by shooting himself with a common shotgun last week. The remains were horribly lacerated and scorched, and were buried without any investigation.

What might have been shocking fatality occurred early this morning in the Royal hotel, near the C. P. R. station.

No one was injured, though one man was overcome with smoke, and had to be helped out of the building, while two small children were thrown from the top story into a blanket. The building was only slightly damaged.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth.

They are small and easy to take.

DISPUTING ALREADY.

Hawaiian Local Authorities Object to Turning Over Their Militia.

## THE MIOWERA ARRIVES

Canadian-Australian Liner Reaches Port After an Uneventful Trip From the South.

Steamship Amur Leaves for the North Full of Cargo and Passengers.

The Canadian-Australian liner Miowera, Capt. F. A. Hemming, arrived at the outer wharf last evening, a day behind time, she having been delayed for twenty-four hours by a heavy fog at the entrance to the straits with the exception of the fog on this coast fine weather was experienced throughout the trip. The Miowera left Sydney on August 13, Wellington, August 18, Suva August 23, and arriving at Honolulu at 1 p.m. on the 31st, left again at 9 in the evening for Victoria. She brought a large number of passengers principally tourists, and a full cargo, including 750 tons of sugar for the Vancouver refinery. George Greig, "King of Fanning Island," was a passenger as far as Honolulu on the vessel. Mr. William White, of the Inter-Island Steamship Co., and Mrs. White came over from Honolulu, and will spend several months on the coast.

### THE AMUR AWAY.

Not in several months has the steamer Amur sailed North with a larger load of passengers and freight than she had when she left last evening. Space was reserved for 150 tons of Northwest mounted police supplies, to be taken on at Vancouver and carried to Skagway. There were aboard about 200 tons of general cargo loaded at Victoria, the bulk of which are supplies consigned to contractors who intend operating on the Stikine next winter. This will be all landed at Wrangell, where many of the passengers, including William Marriot, of the Casa Trading & Transportation Co., will debark. Among others to take passage on the steamer are a party of 15 or 20 miners going to Dawson, for whom the Amur will call at Naunaimo; Mrs. James Seelye, who is going to Dawson to rejoin her husband; and Mr. and Mrs. Parsons. The steamer Horsa, which follows the Amur North, has not so large a freight, but carries many passengers.

### VANCOUVER AND CALIFORNIA.

The press and people of Vancouver have commenced a vigorous agitation for a direct steamship service to San Francisco, and represent that the C. P. R. and local business in conjunction would justify the establishment of such a line. Incidental to the subject, the Province prints the following: "There is absolutely no question as to the necessity of a direct steamship line between Vancouver and San Francisco, and it is gratifying to find the city council taking the matter up and endeavoring to arrange an active campaign for bringing about the desired change. The business between the two points has already attained good proportions, and there is a great deal of passenger travel, and both the freight and passenger traffic are bound to increase. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the bother of changing boats at an intermediate port should be done away with."

### MARINE NOTES.

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Str. Islander from Vancouver.  
Str. City of Kingston from Port Townsend.  
Str. Flingal from Vancouver.

**CLEARED.**  
Str. Islander for Vancouver.  
Str. City of Kingston for Port Townsend.  
Str. Alki for Mary Island.  
Str. Flingal for Vancouver.

**WORTH TRYING IF SICK.**  
A verified record—1,016 persons cured in one month by Dr. Chase's Family Remedies. All dealers sell and recommend them.

**WASHINGTON SILVER FORCES.**  
Fusion of Factions From Three Parties and Tickets Agreed Upon.

Elliensburg, Wash., Sept. 9.—The Populist, Democratic and Silver Republican state conventions, representing the silver forces of the state of Washington, voted a fusion to-day and nominated the following ticket: Congerman, James Hamilton Lewis (Dem); Senator, W. O. Jones (Silver Rep.); Speaker, Supreme Judge, E. F. Hinton (Pop.); Tacoma; M. G. Godwin (Dem); Dayton.

Fusion was accomplished by the Populists conceding to the Democrats, after a very stubborn contest, one of the nominees for supreme judgeship.

**DESPATCH BOAT LOST.**  
American Steamer Wingfoot Disappears Between Hongkong and Manila.

San Francisco, Sept. 9.—The steamer Coptic, which arrived from the Orient to-day, brings the news from Hongkong that the American steamer Wingfoot, Capt. Sherman, is supposed to have gone down with all hands. During the war, United States Consul-General Wildman chartered the Wingfoot to carry despatches to Admiral Dewey at Manila. The vessel met with several mishaps, and was obliged to return to port. Since her last departure for Manila she has not been heard from.

**A PREACHER'S NERVE.**  
Will Break Under the Strain of Indigestion—Here's the Testimony of the Preacher and His Wife—Backsliders From Good Health Reckoned by the Power of the Great South American Nervine.

Rev. W. S. Barker, of Peterboro', says: "I was greatly afflicted with indigestion and nervous prostration, and my wife was not much better, suffering much from general debility, and especially from pain in giving testimony to the great relief and curative powers of South American Nervine. Splendid results followed the taking of the first bottle, and a few bottles were cut off before I cheerfully recommended it to our follow-servers."

Sold by Dean & Hiscock and Hall & Co.

### BRITISH FREE TRADE.

It Works Beautifully For the United States Increasing Her Sales Abroad.

Washington, Sept. 9.—The fact that British imports into the United States have fallen off greatly in the past year, while American exports to Great Britain have greatly increased, has been announced from time to time during the year, but the full year's figures, just presented by the treasury bureau of statistics, bring to the surface some interesting details not heretofore published. They show that, while the exports from the United States to the United Kingdom have increased 12 per cent., the imports from the United Kingdom have fallen off 25 per cent. The exports from the United States to the United Kingdom during the past year were, in round numbers, five times as much as the imports from the United Kingdom, the figures being: Imports from the United Kingdom, \$109,138,365; exports to the United Kingdom, \$54,860,162.

### THE SICK SOLDIERS.

One Third of American Troops in Porto Rico Awaiting Transports as Invalids.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Sept. 9.—Illness among the United States troops here is increasing. There are now more than 35 per cent. unfit for duty. Within a radius of a few miles from Ponce there are 1,000 soldiers in the hospitals. In some commands there are 30 per cent. of the men down with fever, principally typhoid. The City of Chester has arrived with medical supplies and 46 nurses. The surgeons here are handling the patients as well as possible. Considering the conditions, the percentage of deaths is small. The valiant soldiers however have nothing to contend with, and after the fever has left them the patients fail to recover strength. They should be sent north at once. The need for transports as convalescent home and hospital ships is imperative. If there was wet weather the condition would become much worse.

Before his departure General Wilson announced his approval of the findings of the military commission, and the trial of the Carlo "firebugs," Joseph Bergos and Ramon Vega, each of whom was sentenced to fifteen years' hard labor, and Leo Ardo Colon, Juan Martinez Piloners, to two years each with hard labor. The prisoners have been placed in prison at Ponce.

### SPAIN'S TROUBLES.

The Sagasta Ministry Will Be Short-Lived—Relief for Distress in Cuba.

Madrid, Sept. 9.—Via Biarritz.—The government's severe measures to prevent reports of the secret sessions of the cortes are nullified by the senators and deputies of the opposition who are eager to inform the foreign correspondents as to what goes on. Yesterday's session of the chamber ended with Senator Silveira attacking the government and exclaiming: "The Sagasta ministry is a corpse and we do not discuss corpses; we buy them."

Senor Canalejas, who is a lieutenant of Polavieja's new party, urged an inquiry into the source of the charges against the queen's man. The Senate agreed.

Gen. Blanco has applied to the government for funds representing that the situation in Cuba is most distressing.

Romero Giron, minister for the colonies, has asked the treasury for 100,000,000 pesetas. In reply he received 30,000,000.

The Bank of Spain nominally holds one billion pesetas in internal fours but the sum supplied to the government on this guarantee is already exhausted.

### NANAIMO EXHIBITION.

An Increased Prize List and Prospect of the Best Show on Record.

The fifth annual exhibition of the Nanaimo District Agricultural Society will be held in the Nanaimo City Park pavilion on Friday and Saturday, 16th and 17th inst. The prize list this year greatly exceeds that of any previous exhibition, and there is every indication that the display will be much greater in quantity, and possibly finer in quality.

Sir Oliver Mowat has promised to open the Western fair at London, Ont., on Tuesday next.

Hon. Thos. F. Bayard is very ill at Dedham, Mass.

### CAPT. CONSTANTINE ALL RIGHT.

Yukon Miners Contribute a Handsome Token of Their Respect and Goodwill.

San Francisco, Sept. 9.—A unique product of the Goldsmith's art has just been completed in this city on the order of the Alaska Commercial company, which acted for several hundred miners on the Yukon. It consists of a heavy stand for a cut-glass fruit bowl, made out of more than 500 Klondike nuggets soldered together, just as they were dug from the rich gravel bars of Alaska. The novelty of design as well as the great value of the piece has attracted much attention.

When Capt. Constantine, of the police of the Northwest Territories, was about to take his leave of the Yukon territory a few weeks ago, a movement was started among the miners to present him with a parting testimonial, and several nuggets of no small worth were dropped into a buckskin bag as a starter. The bag was passed around from hand to hand until the pile of nuggets and gold dust was worth \$2,000.

The contribution of the grateful Yukoners was sent to this city, through the trading company's agents, to be manufactured into some suitable form in which Capt. Constantine, on his return to British Columbia, would have a material expression of the appreciation in which his former associates in the North held his services in the community.

On the face of the bowl is a shield bearing an inscription telling of the purpose of the handsome gift, and engraved with the officer's monogram. After being exhibited for a few days in the windows of the W. K. Vanderslice company, the manufacturers, it will be sent to Capt. Constantine in British Columbia.

### DOMINION.

Geo. B. Keyes, Westminster. Fred Schone, Seattle. Cooper Harold, Seattle. Dr. J. C. Vining, Wash. Geo. Crawford, Seattle. Walter P. Miller, Seattle. S. Barratt, Seattle. A. D. Wright, Seattle. Frank Harvey, Vancouver. T. Lorlene, Franklin, Ont. Joseph Franklin, Kingstone, Ont. Alex. Trotter, Brandon, Man. G. G. Treat, Westfield, Wis. J. W. Burt, Globe, Calif. J. S. McKinzie & Son, Golden, B. C. E. Blackmore, Vancouver. Wm. L. Whitney, Honolulu, U. S. A. R. S. Dawson, Honolulu, U. S. A. D. K. Hickey, Phoenix, Arizona. G. W. Bullock, Indianapolis, Ind. J. L. A. Fleming, Hawaian Palace, U. S. A. Wm. Harvey, Salt Lake City. Wm. Armstrong, Salt Lake City. A. Crawford, San Francisco.

### NEW ENGLAND.

James Clark and wife, London, R. E. Flisk, Helena, Montana. Mrs. G. Flisk Bryan, Helena, Montana. Miss F. Flisk, Helena, Montana. Dr. Davyhollo, Toronto. H. B. Moline, Toronto. Wm. Brydon, San Francisco. A. J. Woodhouse and wife, Seattle. W. G. Johnson, Chenglo. N. A. Cannon, Milwaukee. Henry Eddie.

### THE ARRIVALS.

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### THE THERMOMETER.

Victoria, September 9, 1898.

Report for 24 hours ending 9 p.m.

1 a.m. 50° Mean 56° The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

6 a.m. 49° Mean 56° 5 a.m.—Calm.

9 a.m. 59° Highest 72° 1 p.m.—4 S.E.

1 p.m. 65° Lowest 46° 9 p.m.—Calm.

5 p.m. 66° Lowest 46° Average state of weather—Clear. Smoky.

9 p.m. 51° Observed..... 30.160 Reduced..... 30.055

Barometer 9 a.m. ....

BEDS.—On the 9th inst., at No. 43 Blanshard street, Hannah Adeline, aged 25 years, daughter of the late A. J. and Mrs. Emily Estes. The funeral will take place on Sunday at 2:30 p.m. from above residence. Friends will please accept this intimation.

### ABBOT'S EFFERVESCENT SALT

CANADA LANCET.

Catarrh Cured. A clear head and sweet breath secured with Abbott's Catarrh Remedy. We sell six bottles for \$8 and guarantee an absolute cure. Sold by Cyrus H. Abbott, San Francisco.

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Fusion was accomplished by the Populists conceding to the Democrats, after a very stubborn contest, one of the nominees for supreme judgeship.

**DESPATCH BOAT LOST.**  
American Steamer Wingfoot Disappears Between Hongkong and Manila.

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Will Break Under the Strain of Indigestion—Here's the Testimony of the Preacher and His Wife—Backsliders From Good Health Reckoned by the Power of the Great South American Nervine.

## WOMEN'S FRIEND

Is the Name Whithy Ladies Have Given Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. Hannah Webb Tells How Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Her After Five Years of Suffering—Hope for all Women.

Whithy, Sept. 9.—Few ladies are better known, or more highly esteemed in Whithy, than is Mrs. Hannah Webb, who resides a few miles out of town, on the first concession of Whithy Township.

Consequently any statement made by that lady always receives the greatest attention from her many friends and acquaintances.

That is why all of Mrs. Webb's lady friends are using Dodd's Kidney Pills whenever they are attacked by any of the many diseases that go under the general name of "Diseases of Women."

Mrs. Webb some time ago gave a written statement of her experience with Dodd's Kidney Pills, which met with great favor in Whithy as "Woman's Best Friend."

"Following is Mrs. Webb's statement: 'For five years I suffered with Backache and severe pains around my heart. I deteriorated continually, but could get no relief, until began to use those wonderful Dodd's Kidney Pills. Three boxes cured me completely.'

On Mrs. Webb's recommendation, all the ladies of her acquaintance tested Dodd's Kidney Pill, as the need arose in each case.

And in each case there was but one result—a perfect, thorough and permanent cure.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are undoubtedly the best friend women have for their post-natal and permanently cure the painful and distressing complaints from which they suffer so severely and so frequently.

No remedy on earth has such wonderful properties as are in the Kidneys, as Dodd's Kidney Pills.

This is the secret of their unbroken record of success, in curing Diseases of Women.

A trial will satisfy any lady that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only medicine on which she can confidently depend to cure her.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

Gossip of Men and Women in Whom Victorians Are Particularly Interested.

J. A. Mara arrived from Vancouver last evening.

William Dryson has returned from a visit to Toronto.

Chief Justice McColl came over from Vancouver last evening.

A. W. Jones returned from the Sound by the Kingston yesterday.

W. P. Jaynes and wife, of Duncan, returned last evening from Europe.

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**RELIABLE AND PERFECT.**

Diamond Dyes the Only Scientifically Prepared Dyestuffs for Home Use.

Expert color scientists have often asserted that the Diamond Dyes are the only perfectly pure home colors produced in the world. The popular Diamond Dyes have, long ago, banished from the homes of our countrymen the fear of using colored dyes and all other antiquated dyestuffs. Home dyeing as at present done with the Diamond Dyes, simple though the process is, would astound our grandmothers.

Dyes with their grand qualities and extensive application, they will soon command themselves to all thoughtful and intelligent women. They are the brightest, strongest and easiest dyes to use.

The Diamond Dyes like all other perfect preparations are very largely imitated in style of package. These imitations are in every case worthless and adulterated imitations, ruinous to goods and positively dangerous.

For your autumn dyeing work use the Diamond Dyes; refuse all other makes that your dealer may ask you to try.

## THE WHEEL.

The Races To-day.

Yesterday's City of Kingston brought still other competitors for to-day's bicycle meet at the Oak Bay track, under the management of Mr. T. A. Johnston. Of the professionals showing themselves on the cinders during the day were the famed Little Californian, Harry Downing, who made Zeigler and Allen Jones hustle their livelyest last season, to catch one—two—or three; George Sharick, the fast Tucson, who is now generally regarded as champion of the Coast, and who, during his recent visit to the East, gave an exhibition mile, paced, of course, in the remarkable time of 1:44, on the Boston track; and Frank Cotter, another Tucson, who has only this season been promoted from the amateur class, but who, with his full quarter-mile sprints, is well worth watching by the best of the Coast stars. Sharick is at present riding very strong, and the intention is to send him after another Northwest record this afternoon—the mile, if suitable pace can be secured, and failing this, the half-mile unpaced. One of the especially attractive events on the professional card is to be a pursuit race, with a two-mile limit, in which Sharick and Crawford will compete against Downing and Cotter. As this is the first pursuit race given in this city or province, a word of explanation may be in order. The start is made from opposite sides of the track, and should one team overtake the other within the distance of the race, a decision is of course given; if not, the team in the lead at the end of the two miles wins. Of the amateurs entered for to-day's races may be named Cooper Harrold and Fred. Schone, of Seattle; Walter Miller, the first racing man that Port Angeles has contributed to the ranks; and E. E. Blackmore, from Vancouver, with Christopher, Penwill, Allen Parr, C. B. Morrissey, W. Earle, F. Jenkins, Fred Baker, and J. Johnson, of this city. Included in the amateur events is a trial of speed, against the watch by Fred. Schone, in addition to which there will be the full card of seven races, boys' tandem and pursuit race included. In the tandem race the teams are Harrold and Schone, Penwill and Parr, Blackmore and Miller, with others yet to hear from. Good time is a practical certainty. The races will start sharp at 2:30, and there is no additional charge made for grandstand accommodation.

## The Case of Hunter.

It was by special permission of Chief Consul Prescott, not through the lifting of his suspension by the racing board, that Hunter, of Nanaimo, has been permitted to compete at the C. W. A. championship meet. Mr. Prescott's action will, of course, be approved by the board, but it does not carry authority for Hunter to engage in any other races until the expiry of his term of suspension.

## Committed to Prohibition.

Much to the surprise of many western members of the national association whose organ it is the Canadian Wheelman, in its current issue comes out unreservedly for prohibition. Without entering at all into the merits or demerits of this question, it is matter for regret that the editor of the Wheelman should have assumed the right to speak for all members of the association on a subject touching which there can be no unanimity of opinion.

## CRICKET.

Regiment vs. Navy.

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Whithy, Sept. 9.—Few ladies are better known, or more highly esteemed in Whithy, than is Mrs. Hannah Webb, who resides a few miles out of town, on the first concession of Whithy Township.

Consequently any statement made by that lady always receives the greatest attention from her many friends and acquaintances.

That is why all of Mrs. Webb's lady friends are using Dodd's Kidney Pills whenever they are attacked by any of the many diseases that go under the general name of "Diseases of Women."

Mrs. Webb some time ago gave a written statement of her experience with Dodd's Kidney Pills, which met with great favor in Whithy as "Woman's Best Friend."

"Following is Mrs. Webb's statement: 'For five years I suffered with Backache and severe pains around my heart. I deteriorated continually, but could get no relief, until began to use those wonderful Dodd's Kidney Pills. Three boxes cured me completely.'

On Mrs. Webb's recommendation, all the ladies of her acquaintance tested Dodd's Kidney Pill, as the need arose in each case.

And in each case there was but one result—a perfect, thorough and permanent cure.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are undoubtedly the best friend women have for their post-natal and permanently cure the painful and distressing complaints from which they suffer so severely and so frequently.

No remedy on earth has such wonderful properties as are in the Kidneys, as Dodd's Kidney Pills.

This is the secret of their unbroken record of success, in curing Diseases of Women.

A trial will satisfy any lady that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only medicine on which she can confidently depend to cure her.

## THE CITY.

Band Concert.—The Fifth Regiment band will play a complimentary concert at Beacon Hill park Sunday afternoon.

Dyspepsia Cured. Shiloh's Vitalizer immediately relieves Sour Stomach, Coming up of Food Distress, and is the great kidney and liver remedy. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

Bound for Dawson.—Among the passengers to leave for the North on the steamer Hornsby last evening were a party of 25 from Montmagney, Quebec, under the leadership of Messrs. Becker and Latourneau. They are bound for Dawson, and before leaving secured a complete outfit in Victoria.

The victory rests with America's Greatest Medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, when it enters the battle against impure blood.

Mr. S. Coryn's Lecture.—There was a large audience present last evening at the theosophical headquarters, when Mr. Sidney Coryn delivered a lecture on "Theosophy in Ancient Egypt." The lecture was a most interesting one, and was listened to with rapt attention.

No Picnic This Afternoon.—On account of the races this afternoon at the Oak Bay track, with which the club has no wish to conflict, there will be no picnic this afternoon of the C. C. C. Instead the lieutenant takes charge of a run from the club rooms to the park, the start being at 1:30 sharp.

Bicyclists Beware.—Those wheelmen who have recently been courting trouble by cycling the wrong—but better—side of the road, especially on Fort and Belleville streets, are warned that not only will the C. W. A. not come to their assistance should they come to grief, but the officers of the association will be prompt to prosecute the bicyclist should mishap occur through this off side riding.

Ladies, Take the Best. If you are troubled with Constipation, Sallow Skin, and General Feeling, take Karl's Clover Tea, it is pleasant to taste. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

Clearing the Way.—As the Miowera left Honolulu but a few hours after steamers which arrived in San Francisco on Thursday, she brought little late news. The Hawaiian annexation commission held their first open meetings on August 21 and received deputations from the Chinese merchants, who asked for the preservation of the rights they enjoyed under the Hawaiian government, and from the lawyers, who offered suggestions as to the formation of the government. The natives have called a convention to draw up a memorial to be presented to the commission.

Sir William Wallace.—Local Scotsmen turned out in goodly numbers last evening to enjoy a splendid programme of native songs and recitations presented by the members of the Sir William Wallace Society. The Chief, A. B. Fraser, occupied the chair and the following gentlemen contributed to the evening's amusement: Piper Robertson, selection of pipes; Mr. Foster, song, "Waterloo"; Mr. Walt, song, "Bonnie Brier Bush"; Mr. Henderson, recitation, "Edinburgh's Gathering"; Mr. Phillips, song, "The MacCullum's Gathering"; Mr. Jameson, song, "Ye Banks and Braes of Bonnie Doon"; Messrs. Cormier and Phillips, reading; and Mr. Sherrie, song, "The Auld Scotch Songs." This society meets weekly, rain or shine, and affords a splendid opportunity to visiting Scotsmen and friends to enjoy an evening free of expense.

Be Not

**The Colonist.**

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1898.

Published by

The Colonist Printing &amp; Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

## A CHANCE TO DO JUSTICE.

Referring to some newspaper, which it alleges said that anarchy exists in British Columbia, and that the people could scarcely be blamed if they rose in rebellion against the present government, the News-Advertiser says:

Those who assert that a state of anarchy exists here, that a rebellion would almost be justified, should either prove their assertions or withdraw them. It certainly is not in the interests of the province that such extravagant reports should be made. That they are absolutely without foundation, and only the result of bitter disappointment at the unexpected defeat of the clique which for so long did what it pleased with provincial resources, is sufficient to condemn those who venture to libel the province and its people in such a manner.

It always did make a great difference whose ox was gored. The Colonist is in the heartiest sympathy with this condemnation of those who misrepresent the province in the eyes of the world. It has always taken this position, but it regrets that it has not hitherto had the support of the News-Advertiser. No paper in British Columbia was more persistent in decrying the provincial credit and the reputation of provincial ministers than our Vancouver contemporary in the days when it was in opposition. It was of little use to point out that the libels to which it gave currency were calculated to hurt the province abroad. For month after month it continued to assail Mr. Turner, his colleagues, and their policy in a manner which, if the News-Advertiser had possessed sufficient standing abroad to make its opinions count for anything, would have completely destroyed the credit of the province. An English divine once said that the surest way to check the growth of skepticism in a clergyman was to make a bishop of him, and it is the working of the same principle which has led our contemporary to see the enormity of its past practices.

But our contemporary ought not to stop at mere conversion. The test of a change of heart, to adopt the phraseology of the prayer meeting, is a change of life. "By their fruits ye shall know them" is a rule full of sound philosophy. There is an excellent means right at hand by which the News-Advertiser can show how sincere it is in its new profession.

No more hurtful statement, so far as the province goes, and certainly none so far as the character of its public men is concerned, has ever been made public than that involved in the allegation of the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to those so-called blank warrants. The Colonist admits that at the outset it regarded the allegation as a minor matter, which would be readily disposed of by the few words of explanation that it then presented. It did not imagine that anyone was capable of suspecting that

Mr. Turner, a gentleman who for twelve years had filled the office of finance minister, handling millions of money without giving rise even to the faintest breath of scandal, and who for nearly two score years has been prominent in the business world, and enjoyed a reputation for most sterling honesty, would be guilty of any design to pervert a dollar of the public money from the use for which it was intended, or handle a dollar of it in any other than the regular constitutional way. It believed that the reference of the Lieutenant-Governor to the so-called blank warrants was made under excitement and without a full knowledge of the facts, or reflection as to the inferences which unscrupulous politicians would draw from his language. Any other explanation is irreconcilable with his own language, for he speaks of his high esteem for Mr. Turner personally, a feeling which he would hardly entertain for a man who would be a party to a fraud upon the treasury. But it is easy to set the whole matter at rest forever, and the News-Advertiser can do it.

The editor of the News-Advertiser is the Hon. Francis L. Carter-Cotton, who is likewise Finance Minister. In five minutes Mr. Cotton can ascertain, if he has not already done so, what the so-called blank warrants were, who put them in with the others, why they were put in, whether the act of putting them in implies anything wrong, and if their presence could have been taken advantage of for improper purposes.

Under these circumstances, it is the duty of Mr. Cotton, through the News-Advertiser, to vindicate Mr. Turner from the base assaults that have been made upon him. It is his duty to do so, because he ever found in Mr. Turner an honorable antagonist. It is his duty to himself to do so, for he has on more than one occasion been ready to link his political fortunes with those of Mr. Turner. It is his duty to the province, which is suffering in the estimation of the public abroad by reason of the circulation of this scandal. It is true that the News-Advertiser has not itself alleged that anything wrong was done or intended. That dirty business has been left to dirty people. It is also true that the matter has been fully explained. But it is an old saying that a lie will travel faster than the truth, and the lie about Mr.

Turner is proving no exception to the rule.

Mr. Cotton knows perfectly well that the whole truth will come out when the legislature meets, but he has surely too high a sense of honor to permit a personal friend, although a political opponent, to rest for months under a charge of flagrant dishonesty, when he has only to write a short statement of the truth to vindicate him. He will surely not allow the fact that a by-election is pending in Vancouver to deter him from doing an act of the simplest justice.

What will the News-Advertiser do?

It will do what the Minister of Finance thinks it honorable to do, and the public will have an opportunity of judging from its response to this article what that gentleman's idea of honor in politics is.

## NORTHERN POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Hon. Mr. Mulock's admirers never grow weary of lauding what he has done for the postoffice department. What has not done for the northern postal service is worthy of more attention than it has received. At Dawson City, for example, the arrangements for delivery of the mail have been scandalous. People in the new centres of population in the West are not disposed to be unreasonable in their demands for postal accommodation. They know how difficult it is for officialem to keep up with western progress. But the neglect exhibited at Dawson is without excuse. All accounts agree as to the delay incidental to the getting of letters out of the postoffice there. This could easily have been prevented, if a few of the dollars, which Mr. Mulock boasts of having saved, had been expended in employing more clerks. But though delay in getting letters is aggravating enough, and often expensive, yet pioneers would not complain bitterly on that score, if favoritism did not get in its work, and that favoritism of the kind which money can secure. If everyone had to take his turn at a delivery window, the proverbial good humor of a Western crowd would make even a wait of half a day tolerable.

The question as to the necessity of closing bars and saloons on the day when the plebiscite will be taken on prohibition is hardly open to more than one answer. Section 6 of the Plebiscite act provides that the same proceedings as apply to a general Dominion election shall apply to the plebiscite "with respect to offenses and the penalty incurred." The Dominion election law declares the selling of liquor during an election day an offense and prescribes a penalty. Under these circumstances, we think the keepers of saloons and bar-rooms would be wise to make up their minds to close on September 29th. They will undoubtedly render themselves liable to prosecution if they do not.

A Quebec despatch to the Montreal Gazette says that the sealers are willing to take \$50,000 in settlement of their rights and give up pelagic sealing. We are in doubt whether or not this amount is a typographical error, for the despatch goes on to speak of the sum as trivial. In case any one really thinks that our sealers value their right so cheaply, it may be well to say that \$750,000 would fairly represent the actual capital invested in the industry, and that this does not include a dollar to compensate the community for the loss of a business which sustains about 10,000 people, allowing five persons to each family dependent upon sealing for a livelihood.

And now it is alleged that typhoid fever lurks in the seductive ice-cream freezer. If cholera, insanity, yellow fever and small-pox were within the same receptacle, the young miss in her pretty white dress would walk up to the counter and face death in all these varieties of form with a superb indifference. The doctors may just as well give up now as later in their attempt to deter the young and rising generation of females from eating the frozen delicacy.

The Montreal Witness thinks that Canada will not benefit to any considerable extent by reason of a cable between British Columbia and Australasia. Why this distinction between British Columbia and Canada? We fear that the Witness does not appreciate the importance of the future trade of Canada with the countries on the other side of the Pacific, and has not yet grown accustomed to the fact that British Columbia is a part of the Dominion.

The New Brunswick lumbermen are sending two ship loads of lumber to New South Wales expressly for the purpose of seeing if they cannot compete with British Columbia in that market.

## WESTMINSTER'S FAIR.

Programme Adopted For the Day by Day Entertainment of Visitors at the Big Show.

Wednesday, Oct. 5—9 a.m., procession; 12 noon, official opening; 3 p.m., junior inclosure; evening, concert.

Thursday, Oct. 6—9:30, horse racing; 2 p.m., Scottish games; evening, fireworks, bonfire, bombardment of Santiago, etc.

Friday, Oct. 7—Children's day; 10 a.m., aquatic sports; children's procession and games in park; 1 p.m., calathumpian bicycle parade; evening, concert.

Saturday, Oct. 8—9:30, horse races; 1 p.m., military procession; 1 p.m., naval and military sports; sham battle; evening, fireworks.

Sunday, Oct. 9—Grand sacred concert in the afternoon.

Monday, Oct. 10—American day; 9:30 a.m., horse races; 2 p.m., championship lacrosse match; evening, bicycle parade and fireworks.

Tuesday, Oct. 11—9:30, horse races; 1:30 p.m., bicycle races; evening, band concert.

Wednesday, Oct. 12—9:30, horse races; 1:30, bicycle races; evening, fireworks.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
*See signature of Mrs. H. Ellis, Manager.*

had not only such great publicity as could be given it in the columns of the paper where it first appeared but it has evidently been copied all over Great Britain. An exposure of the trick played upon the Mail should be at once made.

The statement is made with a great degree of plausibility that Hon. Mr. Sifton maintains at Ottawa a regular bureau to champion his interests throughout the Northwest. It is alleged that he has in his department an official, whose duty it is to supply friendly newspapers with fulsome notices of his chief, which are published as a matter of course, the obliging organ receiving its recompence in the distribution of patronage. If this statement is true, it betrays a poor conception of their duty of Mr. Sifton's newspaper friends. A newspaper that will take its editorial views of a minister's conduct direct from the minister's office is a parasite of the worst kind. The employment of public funds for such a purpose is unjustifiable, and the report that some one on the regular staff of the interior department is employed to do such work ought to be investigated in parliament.

The official announcement is made that the Crow's Nest Pass railway will be in operation to Kootenay Lake about October 1st. The speed at which this line has been built is not the least interesting matter connected with it, and bears testimony to the wonderful progress that has been made in the art of railway construction during the last twenty years. But the great interest attaching to the construction of the line to this point comes from the fact that it will open a splendid section of mineralized country and furnish West Kootenay with cheaper fuel. We may look for even greater development in the southwest of the province in the next few years than has ever been experienced in all its past history.

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## WARFARE IN SOUDAN.

England's Long Fight Against the Fanatic Mahdists—The True Fighting Dervish Has Passed Away.

"Bimbash" in London Telegraph.

I was sitting one day in December, 1882, on a Nile dabbahat, at Assouan, when Minchetta, Sheik of the Ababduh Arabs, came to pay me a visit. He was a good type of an Arab gentleman. His aquiline nose, deep brown eyes, high features and well-formed hands and delicate fingers betrayed the noble stock from which he was descended, and, though he was, his manners were those of a polished man of the world. Alas for Minchetta! his partiality for Mahdism led him to an untimely end—his bones now white the sands of his wide domain. In 1882, however, Minchetta was with Mohammed Pasha, Khalifa and Suleh, all important chieftains in the Eastern desert. His men travelled continually to Berber, Kossain, Suad, Kassala, and wide was his knowledge of the politics of the Soudan. It was during this visit that he told me of the Mahdi, of whom till then I had never heard and prophesied his greatness. It was natural that I should not believe him. Mohammed Ahmed was a native of Dongola, and the Dongolawi are of the vilest type of riverian Arabs; so I laughed at the idea of his becoming a formidable enemy or a power. But Minchetta, even then a disciple, was right, as four years' campaigning and many a hard fight taught me. I little thought that sixteen years later his followers would still be in possession of the Soudan and Khartoum. Mohammed Ahmed conquered Darfour, and Kordofan, destroyed Hicks and Gordon, laid his own against the English in the Bahr el Ghazal and the Eastern Soudan, and actually fought a battle at Toski, within 100 miles of Assouan. It shows us the power of fanaticism when we consider that the Mahdists took Obeid, Khartoum, Kassala and Berber, destroyed Hicks, shattered the Abyssinian army led by the king himself, and killed that monarch, fought and all won by the battle of Abu Klea and Gubat, to say nothing of Teb, Tumai, Giness and Toski, and if to-day their race is nearly run, they still hold Omdurman and 20,000 men, armed with every civilized instrument of destruction, accompanied by the English Grenadier Guards, a dozen powerful gunboats, and led by the Sirdar in person, are thought necessary to give a final blow to their power.

Long experience of their tactics has made me consider the Mahdists as a brave, but not a dangerous enemy. Favoured as they were in the wars of 1881-87 by the best of luck, they were only able to hold their own, while at Abu Klea and Gubat the flower of their army, in overpowering numbers, failed to defeat the little camel corps—an incongruous weak force, without artillery; a force, indeed, which was not intended for anything but a dash across an undefended road. The public, even in the Sirdar and his huge army, I shall be surprised to see again the charge of the true dervish. I am inclined to think that the great charge on the Second brigade at Tamai, which shattered the square, the overwhelming attack at Abu Klea, and, finally, the beautiful advance at Gubat, were the most picturesque episodes of the Mahdists' battles against the English. As long as I live, I shall never forget the memories of Gubat. The camel corps, shattered by the losses of Abu Klea, started on the evening following the battle to march to the Nile. No sooner had darkness fallen than we had every proof of the disadvantages of night marches over an unknown and bushy country. Soon we were wandering, a confused mass of camels, cattle, horses and bewildered infantry. Notwithstanding this unpleasant night, we arrived next morning at daybreak on the high ground above Meroe, and the sun painted us a picture on the plain in front that we'd repaid our unpleasant vigil. The golden desert stretched before us until it merged into the green, dour-clad valley of the Nile, through which the great river ran like a thread of silver. Far to the distance rose the blue hills, the emerald banks of the myriads of streams, and the desert at our feet was peopled with the chivalry of the Soudan. Horsemen galloped to and fro, thousands of spearmen waded their way to intercept us, lances glittered in the sun, and a myriad waving banners spread out to the morning breeze.

It was a grim moment when eventually the little force of Guards and mounted infantry, perhaps not 800 strong, advanced to meet the huge army in front of them, and to pierce a lane through it to the Nile. Aching, anxious eyes watched them from the zariba, where lay our general, stricken early in the day, and many wounded comrades, with only enough water to last till morning. The vultures, anticipating a certain meal, soared over the little square, and this unaccustomed strife, rushed madly here and there, or stood spellbound as we passed. At last we reached the open plain, and the Mahdist host, which had been gathering round us, only waiting for a favorable moment to attack, massed on some rising ground to our left. For a moment the two forces halted, looking almost into each other's eyes.

The English, despairing of victory, but calm and steady, each soldier wearing on his face that stern, determined look peculiar to an Englishman when he finds himself in a tight place. The Mahdists, all animation and exultation, led by their emirs and standard-bearers, stood forth in all their glory, 10,000 spears glistening in the sunlight, and, with the cry of "Allah Akbar," this beautiful force dashed at its enemy. As the charge began the soldiers of the English square cheered. Whether there was something ominous in the sound—for indeed the cheer of English soldiers going into battle is a sound which no enemy can hear without emotion—or whatever was the cause, the Arabs checked their charge and paused for a moment, as one sometimes sees a huge fly hesitate before it strikes, then the hope and flower of Mahdism, like a great wave whose white crest was formed by a thousand banners, dashed out its strength against the wall of determined men who waited silently at the bottom of the hill. Nor is it easy to forget the passing bravery of the old Sheik who led his men into the square at Abu Klea.

Amid the storm of battle he rode calmly in front of his men reading his Koran, up to the muzzles of our rifles, and fell actually inside the square. I saw him afterwards, and never saw a

face so calm and serene. Let us hope his spirit has entered the Paradise which Mohammed promised, and which this dervish had surely earned.

The charge of the Haddowians, though more effective, was nothing like so picturesque. theirs was a sudden rush, generally when least expected, for they were, as a rule hidden, their dark naked bodies being almost the color of the bush. General Graham at Tamai charged them with the Forty-second Highlanders, and not successfully. On the other hand, as large a body of Arabs attacked Sir Redvers Buller's force simultaneously with the charge of the Black Watch, and was driven off without the loss of a man. Discipline and steadiness were always too much for the dervish, who was an able adversary against an inefficient leader and fatal to troops the least out of hand.

Sir Herbert Kitchener knew every move on the board in the game he has so successfully played. I only hope that he will spare all the Arabs he can in memory of the star, medals, promotions and glorious recollections of which Mahdism was the direct cause.

But for the Mahdi and Osman Digna the names of Kitchener, Hunter and Wingate might have been unknown. It was Mahdism which gave these gallant and able soldiers their chance. Therefore I hope that the bloodthirsty but brave bagaras will not be exterminated in their vain attempt to defend an impostor's tomb. Let us reflect that their only line of retreat is across an unfriendly desert, one side or by the river, on the other, where they would be shot off water by the gunboats. And they have none of the transports necessary to support even their hard lives in the desert. I long to hear that the Khalifa has flung up the sponge, or that the Bagaras, who are by no means fools in their own interests, have thrown him to the vultures and wolves. I shudder to reflect that our old gallant, fearless enemy may soon be flying starved and wounded on the desert, or meeting death couched up in some primeval style of fortification, battered by modern explosives. At all events, I shall be sorry to think that with the collapse of Mahdism my heart will never again be stirred by the

10 CASES

## BOYS' SUITS

JUST OPENED



About Fifty of those  
Half  
Price  
Suits  
Still  
Left



B. WILLIAMS &amp; CO.

Clotheris  
Hatters  
Outfitters  
97  
Johnson  
Street

A BARGAIN  
Nice Cottage. Full Sized  
Lot. \$1000 Price, \$850.

Your Prescription will  
be prepared with....  
PURE..  
DRUGS  
By Practical Dispensers at the  
Central Drug Store.  
HALL & CO., Dispensing Chemists.

## THE LOCAL NEWS.

Fruit Jars at Cheapside.

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.

Carpenter Tools at Cheapside.

Use Blue Ribbon Extract of Vanilla.

Lawrence makes the finest candies in the city.

Bass' XXXX on draught at the Occidental.

Don't forget the last performance of the "Geisha" Saturday, Sept. 10th.

Hotel Victoria, Victoria, strictly first-class. Rates \$2 upwards.

McClary's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges at Clarke &amp; Pearson's.

The last performance of the "Geisha" Saturday evening, Sept. 10.

The Badminton, Vancouver; management, John Creedon. Strictly first-class. Rates \$2 upwards.

Don't forget the last performance of the "Geisha" Saturday, Sept. 10th.

The bicycle races at Oak bay Saturday give promise of being record-breakers.

Removed—Dr. A. E. Verrinder, to the corner rooms, Five Sisters block, entrance No. 13, over G.P.R. office.

If you are in the city looking for goods to take North, visit Weiler Bros. on Fort street.

We draw your attention to our large ad. appearing in this issue. Weiler Bros.

Fred Schoney, George Crawford, Penwill, Furr and Christopher will be at the bike races Saturday.

Professor Chas. Gartner, B.A., vocal and instrumental music. Music studio, room 85, Five Sisters block.

Clearance sale of bicycles—Ideals, \$42.50; '97 Ramblers, \$32.50; '98 Ramblers, \$67.50. Weiler Bros.

Dandarine, the only Hair Producer, has arrived at O. Kochie's, 42 Government street.

I will meet you at the bicycle races Saturday afternoon at Oak bay. Spain, Sharick, Cotter and Downing will be there.

We have hundreds of yards of Japanese Matting which we offer at a low figure, some of which is worth fifty per cent, more than we ask for same. Weiler Bros.

TALLY HO! TALLY HO! to hunt for game locations, apply Stevens Hotel and Tourists' Retreat, Prospect Lake District.

Babbling brooks, "Shady nooks," Guests in hammocks "reading books" "In the orchard." Davis', Saanich Road."

SPORTSMEN.

We have the finest line of hunting knives of best Sheffield make. Try our "Climax" razor; each one guaranteed, and will be changed if not satisfactory at Fox's, 78 Government street.

OKELL & MORRIS'  
PRESERVES AND  
MARMALADES

Are the Purest and Best

\$1.00

per

dozen

each

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Outline of the History of the Development of the Province.

London Times' Correspondence.

**VICTORIA, B. C.**  
The story of the gradual development of British Columbia from Indian territory, as governed by the Hudson's Bay Company, up to the time that it joined the confederation of the Dominion of Canada, reads more like romance than history, and is certainly one of the most interesting pages in our country's history. A certain humor seems to hang over every newly-developed region. There is a sort of indefinite charm to those who reside in such new countries. All the developing colonies seem to go hand in hand with the rest of the world, the average untravelled man, sitting perhaps at home in comfort either retired from business on a comfortable income or still trying to attain that end, little is known with regard to the great empire as British Columbia. Even the better informed seem to have an idea that British Columbia is still a separate colony and not a part of the Dominion of Canada. To the world outside, British Columbia at once, the British Columbia constitutes one of several provinces constituting the Dominion of Canada, the other large ones being Ontario and Manitoba, the North-West Territories, while the several smaller provinces known as New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Quebec. These provinces have each their respective provincial governments.

## HISTORY OF THE COLONY.

The first that one hears of any imperial authority in connection with this part of the world is the U. S. Charter to have been granted to Prince Rupert, about 1670, giving exclusive rights over Hudson's Bay and contiguous territory, then generally known as "Rupert's Land." This charter appears finally to have become the property of the Hudson's Bay Company, which, I believe, had an original capital of only some £10,000. This company seems to have been enabled to profit greatly, for in 1700, up till about the year 1800, was left in undisputed rights. Then another company came into existence, and, after having greatly generalized the charters, annexed them to their own, and thus known as the Andes, Sierra Madre, and Rocky mountains, has been responsible for an enormous production of minerals, especially the precious metals, gold and silver, in the States of Colorado, California, Montana, Idaho, and Washington; that during the past decade or so very extensive mineral development has taken place. As the miners entered these mountains in these states they naturally passed over the international boundary line which divides the United States from the Dominion of Canada, and immediately the same wonderful mineralization was found to continue in the adjoining province of the Dominion of Canada. Thus we have now the well known mining camps of the Kootenays, within which lies the town of Cranbrook, the beginning line between the United States and Canada. Before this time, the Hudson's Bay Company practically held sway over what are now the States of Oregon and Washington, California, Idaho, Alaska, etc. Sir John Pollock was then given command of the Hudson's Bay Company, recommended by Sir James Douglas to Her Majesty to take the office of governor of Vancouver Island, and the successful performance of this duty has ever since been indissolubly connected with the foundation, rise and prosperity of British Columbia.

The Hudson's Bay Company, after making very rapid progress, suitably placed its trading posts, mostly situated upon the grounds upon which the city of Victoria now stands, but which at that time was known as Camosun. Governor Douglas selected 6,000 acres of land, for which he paid \$100, and established Fort Victoria, most upon it, known as Fort Albert, a name which shortly after, was changed to the name which now stands in gracious memory of our Queen—Victoria, and it the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the principal parliament transacts its business in a splendid building just completed.

In the charter granted in 1849 to the Hudson's Bay Company, it was especially stipulated that the company should within five years from the date establish on the islands a settlement of resident colonists, and dispose of land to them at reasonable prices, to be applied towards the improvement of the colony, and, in view of the government's asking was the sum of seven shillings, to be payable into the exchequer on January 1 in each year. Consequently, it was in this year that Vancouver Island was occupied by British Colonists and opened up for colonization.

In 1856 Governor Douglas opened the first house of assembly on Vancouver Island. In his opening speech he said: "It is remarkable as the first instance of representation I recollect, that the right of electing members of a colony," and also stated what was certainly true at that time, and, indeed, for a long time afterwards—viz., that the colony of Colonists, who occupied the island, were quite impossible to provide such a home with food and supplies. It therefore became evident that a colony must be established as soon as possible, and in this respect presented a striking contrast to every other colony in the empire.

In 1858 a separate colony was established on the mainland, opposite to Vancouver Island, known as New Westminster, the capital of British Columbia. This seems to have been largely brought about by the discovery of gold on the Fraser river about this time, and later on in the north-western district of Canada. It was said that perfect arms of some 20,000 to 30,000 miners had invaded the colony, and so great was the rush that the Hudson's Bay Company found quite impossible to provide such a home with food and supplies. It therefore became evident that a colony must be established as soon as possible, and in this respect presented a striking contrast to every other colony in the empire.

In 1867 the other provinces of Canada became confederated under the title of "The Dominion of Canada," and by the fall of 1871, when the Hudson's Bay Company had also joined the confederation, and then came some of the most spirited controversies that have ever taken place in the legislative career of our country. The cause of the colony in the opposition to confederation is reported to have said, in addressing the house, "But, I say, sir, that however much we are in favor of consolidating British interests, our own colony will first, and last, on in the same speech, he stated that "Whatever may be the result of the present vote, it is impossible to deny the probability that the bill will be absorbed by the great, and it cannot be denied as improbable, that ultimately, not only this colony, but the whole of the Dominion of Canada, will be absorbed by the great."

On the 1st of October, the same speech, he stated that "Whatever may be the result of the present vote, it is impossible to deny the probability that the bill will be absorbed by the great, and it cannot be denied as improbable, that ultimately, not only this colony, but the whole of the Dominion of Canada, will be absorbed by the great."

After much bitter discussion, however, confederation was finally concluded; but was still practically made dependent upon the completion of the Canadian Pacific

Railway, as the colonists could not see, and probably very rightly, that any special arrangement of roads from the Atlantic to the Pacific, would be of little value to the colonists unless they were connected by railway with the Atlantic seaboard.

In 1875 what is known as the Pacific Railway bill was introduced, providing for the construction of a railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in several sections. The government, after a period of dismal failure, was obliged to hand over the completion of the road to a syndicate of men, the "Kootenay" syndicate, which is of great mining nature is inaugurated. For vein mining railways are essential, and, indeed, many other factors are necessary for success, especially where the ores have to be shipped, and the ships will not be able to supply fuel such as coal and coke. Fortunately, British Columbia is also provided in this respect, large deposits of suitable coal having been discovered in the Kootenay, and, what is more important, the government of the province. The ever energetic Canadian Pacific Railway is now putting a branch through this district which is known as the "Crown's Nest Pass." The government has given bonds for the purpose to be put out in other parts of the province, especially through what is known as the "Boundary District," which practically extends from the southernmost point of the colony to the border between British Columbia and the Yukon, as the "Island Railway," and other purposes. The syndicate which took over the railway from the government actually completed the work within five years, so that a regular service was established, and the Pacific, a distance of about 3,000 miles, was inaugurated in 1887, and has been in regular operation up to the present time. It must be said that the real development of British Columbia has only taken place during the past 12 years—that is, since the completion of this railway. The terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway on this coast, for instance, known as Vancouver, once a small town, has now become a railway company, being now a flourishing and growing city with a population of some 20,000 inhabitants.

## THE MINING INDUSTRY.

That British Columbia is destined to occupy a prominent position as a mining country cannot be denied. This is a natural result, but is based on absolutely sound scientific reasoning. A chain of mountains which extends practically from the Antarctic to the Arctic oceans, through the South, Central, and Northern Andes, the Andes, Sierra Madre, and Rocky mountains, has been responsible for an enormous production of minerals, especially the precious metals, gold and silver, in the States of Colorado, California, Montana, Idaho, and Washington; that during the past decade or so very extensive mineral development has taken place. As the miners entered these mountains in these states they naturally passed over the international boundary line which divides the United States from the Dominion of Canada, and immediately the same wonderful mineralization was found to continue in the adjoining province of the Dominion of Canada. Thus we see that the State of California, in which gold was discovered and attracted attention to the Western States of the Union, is now producing, and will continue to do so, in a greater measure than ever before.

A country which is dependent upon agriculture, mining alone is always sure to make slow progress. It is the discovery of gold and other valuable metals which causes railways to be built. Once the railways are constructed, the opportunities for mining open up, and there cannot be the least doubt now that British Columbia has proved that it contains great mineral wealth, especially that of gold, and will be the greatest producer of gold in the world, similar to that which has taken place in the Western States of the neighboring republics.

To the capitalist and investor, British Columbia presents one distinct advantage.

It is the British flag, and consequently every assurance is given that laws will be properly administered and every protection given to life and property.

It is the climate, where there is

nothing to fear.

It is the absence of malaria.

It is the absence of disease.

It is the absence of insects.

It is the absence of snakes.

It is the absence of mosquitoes.

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No. 200.

## A BY-LAW

For Regulating the Supply of Water by the City Waterworks, and Fixing the Rates to be Paid Therefor.

WHEREAS by the "Corporation of Victoria Water-works Act, 1884," the municipal council of the city of Victoria are authorized and empowered to make such by-laws as to them shall seem requisite and necessary for interdicting, prohibiting the selling, dispensing, giving away, or neglecting waste of water supplied by the water-works, and for regulating the time, manner, extent and nature of the supply by the said works to the residents or persons to whom and to whom the same shall be furnished, the price or prices to be exacted therefor, and each and every other matter or thing relating to or connected therewith which it may be necessary or proper to direct, regulate, discipline or control the inhabitants of the city in a continued and abundant supply of pure and wholesome water:

And whereas it is deemed expedient to repeal the existing by-laws relating to the matters aforesaid, and to amend and re-enact the same.

Therefore, the municipal council of the corporation of the city of Victoria enacts as follows:

1. The "Water-works Regulation By-law, 1884," and the "Water-works Regulation By-law, 1884, Amended By-law, 1885," are hereby repealed.

2. It shall not be lawful for any person, being the occupant, tenant or inmate of any house, or otherwise supplied with water from the water-works of the city of Victoria, unless supplied by meter, to vend, sell, or give away any water, except it may be to any person or persons whomsoever, unless in case of actual necessity, or permit it to be taken or carried away by any person or persons whomsoever, or to use or apply it to the use or benefit of others, or to any other person or persons for their own use and benefit, or to increase the supply of water agreed for with the water commissioner, or to wrongfully neglect or waste the same, such water,

3. That any person who commits guilty of any infraction of any of the provisions of the last preceding section shall, upon conviction before any justice of the peace before whom any proceedings may be taken for the enforcement of the same, or affirmation of any credible witness, forfeit and pay, at the discretion of the said justice convicting, a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offence, together with the cost of his prosecution, or shall be imprisoned at the discretion of the said justice convicting, for a term not exceeding three calendar months, with or without hard labor, and in default of payment of said fine, or imprisonment, it shall and may be lawful for the justice convicting as aforesaid to issue a warrant under his hand and seal, to levy the said penalty and costs, or costs only, by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels; and in case of no sufficient distress to satisfy the said penalty and costs, it shall and may be lawful for the justice convicting as aforesaid to sentence the offender or offenders to prison for a period not exceeding three calendar months, unless the said penalty and costs be sooner paid.

4. The owner or occupier of each building using the water of the said water-works, shall, at his own expense, lay down and provide, and at all times maintain and keep in good condition, all the pipes and apparatus used, and subject to his use, for the description and subject to his use, following, namely: Such pipes shall be an iron pipe and laid to a depth of not less than sixteen inches below the surface of the ground, and shall be provided with a sufficient number of stop-cocks, valves, and handles placed above the surface of the ground, by which the water can be shut off, and all pipes exposed to frost during winter, when required, and no consumer shall run any pipes to run, water to waste either to prevent pipes from bursting by frost or otherwise.

5. The drawing (bbl) stop and ball cocks shall be strong and of brass, and of the kind known as the common stop-cocks, or such other kind as may be sanctioned by the water commissioner or city engineer, and in courts or yards or houses and other exposed places shall be protected by a casting made to open with a key and kept locked.

6. Every cistern supplied from the said water-works must be absolutely watertight and provided with back cock and valve, and of sufficient size and depth, and must not have an overflow or waste pipe, unless the same is constructed to the satisfaction of the water commissioner or city engineer.

7. Every water closet supplied from the said water-works must be provided with a full and complete apparatus, with proper valves so arranged to let down not more than one foot or division full of water at each flush, and provided with a pipe from running to waste by inflation or negotiation, and a proper basin, scatterer, weighted level pan, trap, and other appliance needed to prevent such water closer from becoming clogged, and the valves must be worked by brass or copper wire. Every self acting or pull down water closet must be of description approved by the water commissioner or city engineer. The valve service boxes must be provided with a ball tap of the approved kind, half an inch in diameter. No water pipe shall communicate with a closet otherwise than with the outlet of the water closet, so as to prevent the return of foul air or sewage matter into the pipes of the said water-works, and no water pipe shall communicate directly with any urinal or slop hopper.

8. No water pipe shall be laid through, in or into any slough, drain, ashpit, manure hole, or other place from which in the event of decay or injury to such pipe, the water of the said water-works might become fatal or cause damage or destruction without injury to the consumer. Where any such slough, drain, ashpit, manure hole, or other place shall be in the unavoidable course of the water pipe, such pipe shall be passed through an extra or cast-iron pipe or box of sufficient length and strength to afford due protection to the water pipe and to bring any leakage or waste within the means of easy detection.

9. No pipe or apparatus shall be connected with the said water-works until it has been inspected by the proper officer of the said water-works and certified by him to be in accordance with the water-works regulations.

10. Every water meter must (unless otherwise specially agreed) be provided with a separate inlet pipe leading from the main or other pipe of the said water-works, upon which pipe no stop-cock or other outlet leading to or connected with the premises is fixed or attached, of which such meter is fixed shall be attached.

11. No plumber or other workman shall be allowed to do or perform any work on or near the supply of water from the said water-works until he shall have been admitted, enrolled, and published by the water commissioner as an authorized water-work plumber, and shall thereafter be required to wear a card bearing his name and a proper badge, and such name shall be on the list of authorized plumbers, and such name shall be forthwith advertised as having been struck off.

12. In every case in which a building, or block of buildings, occupied under two or more separate leases, or such other arrangement shall, for the purpose of this by-law, be considered as a separate building, and shall not be supplied with the water of the said water-works except by means of a private pipe from the outside of the building, with a back stop-cock, but an office or room, or flat of offices or rooms, not being on the main floor of the building, shall not be considered as a separate tenancy.

13. Any person or persons vacating any premises that have been supplied with water from the city main, or who may wish to discontinue the use thereof for a period not less than one month, must give one week's notice of the same to the com-

slower, in writing, otherwise such person or persons will be liable for the rent thereof.

14. Water shall be introduced into lands, premises, houses, offices, buildings, or parts of buildings, only upon the signature of the owner or owners, or their duly authorized agents, who shall sign the proper application printed for that purpose, for which the following charges will be made, payable in advance:

**FOR CONNECTIONS WITHIN THE CITY**

For one-half inch connection..... \$10.00

For one-half inch connection..... 20.00

For one and a half inch connection..... 30.00

For two inch connection..... 40.00

For three inch connection..... 50.00

All connections made outside the city limits to be 50 per cent. additional to above rates.

15. All consumers must keep their service pipes and stop-cocks, and other fixtures on the own premises in good repair and order at their own expense.

16. Before connection is made with the street main the applicant must show, to the satisfaction of the commissioner or person in charge, the plumbing connected therewith within his premises are laid in accordance with the requirements of the said commissioner or foreman, and unless the requirements are met, the connections shall not be made with the main.

17. When more than one house or premises is supplied through one service between the main and the street line, the service must be so arranged that the water supplied to each separate house or premises can be controlled by a separate stop-cock placed within or near the street line.

18. Premises owned by different persons must be supplied from a main for each consumer, and the water rates and rents for building shall be charged against the person or persons in whose name the water is used, accompanied by an estimate of the number of bricks, cords of stone, yards of plastering and yards of cement or concrete, for which the water is applied, but such proceedings shall in no way prejudice any proceedings for enforcing the penalties attaching to any infraction of this by-law.

19. Every person who may require water for any purpose, must apply to the water commission in writing to the water commission, accompanied by an estimate of the number of bricks, cords of stone, yards of plastering and yards of cement or concrete, for which the water is applied, but such proceedings shall in no way prejudice any proceedings for enforcing the penalties attaching to any infraction of this by-law.

20. The commissioners, and all officers authorized by them, shall have free access, at proper hours of the day and upon reasonable notice being given or request made, to all land and all parts of every building, in which any water is applied.

21. There shall be payable by every consumer or users of the water of the said water-works for the purpose or purposes hereinbefore mentioned, the rents or rates or charges as follows:

**SCHEDULE OF RATES.**

In respect of water supplied within the city limits to buildings situated on lots or pieces of ground not larger than 60 by 120 feet.

Per month. Amt per mo. 15 days of same payable

For each dwelling or building containing not more than 4 rooms..... \$7.00 \$6.00

For each dwelling or building containing more than 4 rooms..... .85 .75

For each dwelling or building containing more than 5 and not exceeding 8 living rooms..... 1.10 1.00

For each dwelling or building containing more than 8 and not exceeding 10 living rooms..... 1.40 1.25

For each dwelling or building containing more than 10 and not exceeding 12 living rooms..... 1.70 1.50

For each dwelling or building containing more than 12 and not exceeding 14 living rooms..... 2.00 1.75

The above rates to include water used for sprinkling and for water closets and baths.

For each boarding-house, lodging-house, and boarding-place in addition to the rate payable in respect of the same as a dwelling..... .50 .50

Dwellings or buildings situated on or occupied by a person attached to a lot or a piece of ground having not over 60 feet frontage, shall be either supplied by meter or centrally rated at the discretion of the water commissioner.

All gardens, fields not attached to any dwelling or building shall be charged at one-half (1/2) cents per hundred square feet per month, subject to a rebate of 10 per cent. if paid on or before the 15th day after the same monthly rate shall become payable, but no rate under this clause shall be less than \$1.00 per month net.

This by-law may be cited as "The Water-works Regulation By-law, 1888."

Passed the municipal council the 22nd day of August, 1888.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the council this 29th day of August, 1888.

[L.S.] CHAS. E. REDFIELD, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the municipal council of the city of Victoria on the 29th day of August, A.D. 1888, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have any by-law made in part or in full, may make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

THE COLONIST PRESSES are noted for the excellence of the work turned out in the above branches.

THE COLONIST DEPARTMENT is thoroughly equipped for every class of Commercial work, the best of workmen are employed, and only first-class material used. The facilities are such that promptness is assured in the delivery of orders, and prices are based upon a fair profit being earned.

**Samples and Prices Will be Furnished on Application**

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**Samples and Prices Will be Furnished on Application**

**T**HE ATTENTION of all classes of Business and Professional Men is called to the fact that THE COLONIST can furnish them with everything requisite in the Stationery line, where Engraving, Printing, Binding or Embossing is required, and of a character and at a price, considering quality of work, equal to that produced anywhere on the continent.

**T**HE ATTENTION of Mining Men is also directed to the fact that THE COLONIST can furnish them with Stock Certificates of Original Design of the Very Highest Class, Stock Books, Registers, Etc.

**THE COLONIST**

# Lithographing Job Printing Label Printing Book Binding Embossing

## THE STORY OF A KISS.

Being the Sketon of a Beacon Hill Comedy That Promises to Come Into Court.

The Sad Experience of the Man, the Maiden, the Unseen Observer and the Kodak.

The comedy of the kiss and the kodak is called. The first and only presentation took place in Beacon Hill park on a languorous sunny afternoon of a few days ago and there were but three participants—the Man, the Woman, and the Unseen Observer, though favored portion of Victoria's population has since acted as an amused audience through the courtesy of the Unseen Observer.

On the afternoon in question fading glories of the park flora appeared to the Man and the Woman, and they indulged in a leisurely summer time stroll. To the Man, however, it appeared that the beauties of the autumn were the least of those to be seen, an solicitous attention to his feminine companion indicated.

And thereby he worked to his own undoing, for had he gazed about him he might have noticed the Unseen Observer, who, having no companion but the univerisive little Kodak, was not so preoccupied as the latter and took note of the latter and his fair companion, with it must be understood, might but a mild and excusable curiosity.

Strolls are tiresome, especially when the shrubbery dotted green sward stretches about with such a superabundance of wasted resting places as that of Beacon hill, and the Man and the Woman seated themselves.

"Ah," quoth the Unseen Observer, "the Kodak's bright and glistening eye twinkled merrily.

"I love my love in the er-autumn," pursued the Unseen Observer, softly, "as it seems at least."

The Man was leaning toward his companion, business cares were far and away, and a slight pause about except the wind stirred shrubbery, the sunlit sward, the Unseen Observer and the Kodak. The Man was smiling happily; his charming companion's face was half avanted, and—

The Unseen Observer gasped, fingered nervously at the Kodak button, and—

"Dramatized," said he as the little instrument clicked, "by a snap shot."

It is a good picture, a beautiful success; so says the Unseen Observer, and so says the Man. Entirely too good says the Man. He has offered enticing sums for it, but the owner of the picture only laughs.

It is," said he, "a fine picture—and without price," and laughs again, long and loud, and immoderately, to the Man's great discomfiture and consternation.

In the background shows a beautiful expanse of Victoria's blue sky. In the foreground is the picture of a kiss. That is the whole picture just sky and kiss, which is perhaps all that existed in the world for the principles in the comedietta of Snapshot at that particular moment.

As the owner of the Kodak says, and as the Man believes, the picture is a good one and a valuable one. It is also a disturbing one. He, it is said, lies awake nights, instead of sleeping the sleep of the just, the weary and the easy of mind, conceiving wild schemes to get possession of the picture.

The owner of the four by five section of the picture is a good fellow, and the picture itself is a good one.

The Man has consulted a lawyer, it is alleged, and is upon the eve of resorting to that great and pitying justice which is found in the law courts, for relief. He is being held up to public derision through exhibition of the picture, says he, and is being subjected to great shame and contumely thereby, and, therefore, he wants the picture.

This, however, say barristers consulted by the reporter for the Colonist, he cannot have, as the man who made the picture owns it.

But there is relief in the Criminal Code, under the heading "Libel," which reads:

"A defamatory libel is matter published without legal justification, or excuse, likely to injure the reputation of any person by exposing him to hatred, contempt or ridicule, or designed to insult the person to whom it is published."

Such matter, it continues, may be expressed in words \* \* \* or any subject signifying such matter otherwise than by words." \* \* \*

And therein seems to lie the danger of the gleeful Kodaker.

"But," says he, "the picture shows nothing but what is the truth."

"The greater the truth!" retorts the Man, "the greater the libel!" that is an axiom of the law—over the picture.

The latter has not been done, however, and the tale of the Man, the Woman, the Kiss and the Kodak is still being told by the gleeful film.

IT IS JUST AS IMPORTANT

That you enrich and purify your blood in the fall as in the spring. At this time, owing to decaying vegetation, low water level and other causes, there are disease germs all about us, and a weak and debilitated system quickly yields to attacks of malaria, fevers, etc. By purifying and enriching your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, you may build up your system to resist these dangers, as well as coughs, colds, pneumonia and the grip which come with colder weather. To be on the safe side, take Hood's Sarsaparilla now, and always be sure it is Hood's, and not something else represented to be "just as good."

NOW IS ENGLAND'S OPPORTUNITY.

Portland Oregonian.

Great Britain will fight Russia when the expansion of Russia jeopardizes or threatens British trade, ascendancy, and dominion, checking with all the strength and all the resources of the British empire. Russia will be ready to fight Great Britain at that moment when she sees opportunity to extend her dominions on the Sea of Okhotsk in 1888 shall be completed and shall have for its maintenance a nation of contented people backed by an army large enough to carry the war into the heart of Russia's country, and another army sufficiently strong to repel invasion.



## VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.

Some of the Losses of B. C. Iron Works—The Books in Very Bad Shape.

Many Canneries Will Pack Cohoes A Steamer for San Francisco Direct.

Vancouver, Sept. 9.—The Manauense, it is reported, is shortly to be put on the direct route between Vancouver and San Francisco.

Quite a number of cohoes are running. Some 18 or 20 canneries will pack them. Yesterday the canners met and expressed their opinions of the obnoxious new regulations, the general feeling being as recently expressed by Mr. G. I. Wilson and reported in the Colonist.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the B. C. Iron Works to-day, Auditor Skene reported the books in very bad shape. The less on the Rothesay, the British America corporation steamer, and five other steamers totalled \$81,730.08, and bad debts represent \$20,000 more. Auditor Skene concludes his report as follows: "I regret that I cannot in any way modify my former reports on the state into which the books had been allowed to get. There are many discrepancies in the books. For example, one account shows a balance to the company of over \$11,000, but I am informed that the correct balance is about \$5,000. In another case there is a balance of over \$40,000, while the amount actually due to the company is about \$1,000. I cannot say how these differences have arisen, but they certainly ought to be most carefully looked into. In framing the balance sheet, I found a contract of over \$5,000 had not been debited to one of the company's customers, the amount in the ledger simply showing that 10 per cent. (\$540) had been received from this customer." It will take three weeks more to get the books in shape.

The steamship Umatilla, from San Francisco, unloaded 325 tons of freight at Vancouver this morning.

Ninety-five first-class passengers are booked to sail by the steamship Empress of China for the Orient.

Jobbers report creamery butter still stronger. It now wholesales at 21c. dairy is still 16 and 17c. Eastern eggs are wholesaled at 17 to 17½c.; local at 35c. Lard is a trifle lower, being quoted at 9½ and 10½c. Codfish have come into 6 cents. The only game exposed for sale is venison, wholesaled at 10 cents. California lemons are down to 55 and \$5.50. Tomatoes are selling at 4 cents a pound. Watermelons are \$2.50 and \$3. There are no changes in the flower and feed market, and the meat market remains the same as last week.

**NEW WESTMINSTER NOTES.**

The funeral of the late Miss Kate Anderson took place on Thursday afternoon, and was largely attended.

H. S. Wilson was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with passing forged checks. The checks were signed with the name of Mr. Hendry, of the Royal City Planing Mills. They were for \$8.40 each.

The Cosmopolitan hotel, Port Hawe, was totally destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock this morning. Most of the effects also were consumed. The loss is estimated at \$2,000.

Scorching Cyclist to Blame.—What night have been a very serious accident occurred last night about 8:30 on Government street, outside the C. P. R. telegraph office. Master Hugh Wilmot, a messenger of the telegraph company's forced just come out of the office and started to run across the street, when a scorching cyclist struck him, without the slightest warning, throwing him about 12 feet and directly across the car line. The concession immediately rendered Wilmot insensible, and he narrowly escaped being run over by a car coming up Government street at the time, and which the motorman only managed to pull up when about three feet from the boy. Wilmot still insensible, was carried into the telegraph office, bleeding considerably from two large scalp wounds, but soon recovered consciousness, when he was taken to his home on Vancouver street, where at last accounts he was doing nicely, although a little dazed from the shock.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

**DR. PRICE'S**  
CREAM  
BAKING  
POWDER  
Awarded  
Highest Honors, World's Fair  
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

AFTERMATH OF DISMISSAL.  
Ex-Attorney-General Eberts Proceeds Against the Times for Libel.

Ex-Attorney-General Eberts has directed the issuing of a writ against the Times Publishing Co. for libel, and service was to have been made last evening. It is understood that the proceeding is based upon the allegations in the Times as to advice given by Mr. Eberts, then attorney-general, to the Lieutenant-Governor.

When the case is brought to trial, an interesting point may be raised. The excuse for the Times' allegations was a statement made by the Lieutenant-Governor in one of his letters to Mr. Turner. Will the Times endeavor to call the Lieutenant-Governor as a witness, and if so, will the Lieutenant-Governor claim that he is privileged, as a representative of the Crown, from testifying in court as to advice given him in that capacity by a member of the Executive council? This question is one of the first that suggests itself in connection with the case, that is, if the Times shall plead the truth of its allegations and attempt to justify them.

DYSPEPSIA CROANS for what Nature alone provides for this stomach curse. Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are Nature's Panacea for all stomach complaints. Pleasant and positive cure for Sour Stomach, Distress after Eating, Loss of Appetite, Wind on the Stomach, Dizziness, Nausea, Catarrh of the Stomach, SICK Headache and all disorders directly traceable to sluggish digestive organs; 35 cents. Sold by Hall & Co., and Dean & Hiscocks.

PUBLIC INDIFFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

What is the Remedy? Not Penal Enactments Like Compulsory Voting.

Thoughtful men deplore the widespread carelessness and indifference to good municipal government, manifested especially at election time, when one would suppose that every good citizen would take time and trouble in an important public matter, instead of having to be persistently canvassed by candidates and their agents, and perhaps coaxed to go to the polls.

Various superficial and penal remedies have been proposed, amongst them Compulsory Voting and the legal Abolition of Compulsory Voting. Such methods are objectionable and ineffectual.

GET TO THE ROOT OF IT.

But what are we to do? Is there no way of curing this disease?

Certainly there is. For every wrong act there is a motive. When the wrong act is a common thine amongst many respectable people, then there must be a very strong motive. Let us consider all these people who lead them to act as they do. To find out and remove that motive and to supply a stimulus in the opposite direction, is far better than your prohibitions and pains and penalties. Tell the story that you can do better than euro—especially when the doctor does not cure.

WHAT, then, is the motive, the reason, for public indifference at municipal elections? Its root is in the system which elects the electors. The elector to constrain the elector to elect him does not care about, or give him occasionally the privilege of throwing away his vote on a man he is interested in, but who cannot be elected. No wonder the voters are indifferent. Remove your stupid obstacles to their doing the right thing before you punish them for not doing it.

UNDER A COMMON SENSE PLAN.

Constitutes a test of a reasonable and practical system of election.

Take as an illustration a city governed by a council of nine aldermen, elected by a proportional representation every year from the city at large, the ward boundaries being abolished. Then the aldermen would be elected in such a way that one-ninth of the electors, from all over the city, could elect one alderman.

See the wide freedom of choice! Instead of half-a-dozen or more candidates, sixteen or even more, of wide reputation, known or unknown, from one end of the city to the other, amongst them there would surely be some man whose candidature would strongly arouse your interest, and for whom you would make every effort of securing your suffrage. Perhaps he might be a supervisor of some reform that you believe in; perhaps advocating some special city improvements that you wanted; perhaps a man so well and favorably known that you would be glad to support him; perhaps a personal friend of yours, but not living in your particular political "peninsula"; the old ward. Little matter what, so long as you, the voter, had a wide choice to rouse your interest.

Now, the knowledge that your vote would tell—would be a real factor in the contest—would count either for someone you wanted or against someone you did not want. The elector who is compelled to marking his ballot in the order of your choice, has no opportunity of getting his favorite candidate elected. Then the particular one-ninth of the voters on whom he could rely for election, appeal by printed addresses on the grounds of principle and character would then be the principal factor; whilst the fact that he became of little value. That is a better way of abolishing canvassing than by prohibition with pains and penalties.

PUBLIC INTEREST IN ELECTIONS.

As to canvassing, the motive and necessity for it would be largely removed by the abolition of the ward system and the introduction of proportional representation; because each candidate would appeal to that whole city, who were in accord with his ideas; and it would be a difficult, almost impracticable, thing to try to get rid of the particular one-ninth of the voters on whom he could rely for election.

Appeal by printed addresses on the grounds of principle and character would then be the principal factor; whilst the fact that he became of little value. That is a better way of abolishing canvassing than by prohibition with pains and penalties.

DR. CHASE'S PREPARATIONS HAVE MERIT.

For piles, eczema, salt rheum, pin worms and all skin diseases Dr. Chase's Ointment is a positive cure. It is recommended by Dr. C. M. Harlan, of the Journal of Health.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, with blower included, will cure incipient catarrh in a few hours; chronic catarrh in one month.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the only combined kidney-liver pill made and will positively cure all kidney-liver troubles.

To those that interest permanently there is but one way: the adoption of proportional representation, which has well been called Effective Voting. And the first step in this direction is in many cases the advocacy of the initiative and referendum, which is good in itself. In this force, should give a sure means of getting a proportional representation when a majority of the people understand the value and desire the adoption of this latter reform.

"Have you put up much fruit this season?" asked the young housekeeper.

"There is no use, with my two boys in the house," replied her neighbor, "they have eaten everything we have."

"Except the door-jamb," added her husband.

"I am sorry not to have seen more of you this evening," said the old gentleman to the pretty girl after the dance.

"Are you going to the bathing beach in the morning?" she asked with innocent irreverence.

"Marla, it is said that women tell more lies than men."

"No, William; they're not so skillful, and they get found out."—Exchange.

## TEMPORA MUTANTUR.

The Wonderful Change Wrought in the Views of the Victoria Daily Times.

Which of the two of the following articles, from the editorial columns of the Times, are the public to understand outlines the opinion of that paper? Or are they to take that printed on Tuesday as an unwilling withdrawal of the outrageous attack upon the British troops contained in the previous article? Side by side they do not read very consistently and certainly an apology is due the public for the remarkable statements contained therein. The dervishes seem to have gone to the bad very quickly in the estimation of the Times, for from simple children of the desert fighting for their rights, they have changed into a "badly behaved lot."

### Look on This Picture.

(Victoria Times, April 11.)

### WHOLESALE MURDER.

Great Britain is waging one of those dirty little stock exchange wars of hers along the Nile, and her soldiers are butchering the inhabitants of that interesting and historic country with a diligence any slaughter-house employee might envy. It has been pointed out again and again that Great Britain is in Egypt solely on account of financial considerations—stocks and bonds, and that all the Jinga talk about "our rights" and "protection of the route to India" is pure bosh. If, however, there is any ground whatsoever other than the gross and shameful conduct of the British, why great, frank and enlightened men, replete with honor and conscience, should be glad to learn it. On Saturday we had the painful duty of publishing a despatch from the "seat of war" announcing a "victory" of the British and Egyptian troops over the dervishes, as bloody and disgusting a story of murder as we ever read. We are told "the British and Egyptian troops cheered one another until late at night over the capture of the position and that the thick bush and river bed were full of dervish dead." Two thousand of the natives were slaughtered like sheep. Pleasant reading for British Christians at the end of the 19th century. The machine guns, worked in comfort and safety by the gallant British soldiers, the more intelligent Christian and civilized white fathers of the dervishes, mowed down the colored men in heaps, and all the horrible accomplishments of ghastly wounds and torn and mangled fragments of human bodies lending color to the proceedings when "the British and Egyptian troops cheered one another." We are also told there was great "rivalry" to be first in the glorious race upon the dervish position, and that the deadly nature of the British fire was shown by the immense numbers of dead camels, donkeys, and other animals in the trenches, besides the two thousand poor, half-armored, unorganized dervishes. Pah! This bloody, wanton, useless slaughter is sickening to read about. And this is what British people have come to call glory. Butchering Afrikas defending their own homes in the mountains of India. At such names as Waterloo, Salamanca, Badajoz and Victoria we feel the glow of pride, for there the British soldiers shed their blood in a noble cause, the overthrow of a military despotism that threatened European liberty—but this vile shambles of Athara is horrible, shameful beyond measure, and Britons may do themselves the honor to blush at that bloody name, as they are somewhat inclined to do at the recital of the story of the Sirdar, Sir Herbert Kitchener (?) to the men during their gay jubilations amidst the writhed and battered corpses of their enemies, that "they must not forget God." A more impudently blasphemous thing no commander ever uttered, considering the awful circumstances and the surroundings. But no matter whether the butchers of Athara forgot God or not, doubtless He will fail to remember them at the final accounting. British military records are beginning to drip as bloodily as those of Rome in the expansive period of her history.

BAD HEART-DIZZY HEAD.

Life was a Living Death, but Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Relieved in Thirty Minutes.

"I was so troubled with heart disease that I could not stand on a chair without growing dizzy. Going up stairs, or being suddenly startled, brought on violent palpitation and suffocation. Had pains about the heart. Tried many remedies and physicians without relief. I took two bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart and, although two years ago, I have not felt the slightest return of the trouble. I think it the greatest of remedies." Mrs. W. R. Colyer, 32 Pacific Avenue, Toronto, sold by Dean & Hiscock and Hall & Co.

MISS ANTIQUES—"Perhaps you are not aware of the fact that my family came over in the Mayflower."

MISS CUTTING—"Indeed! But then I suppose you were too young at the time to remember much about the trip."—Chicago Daily News.

THE TURF.

Victoria's Fall Meeting.

The opening day of the Vancouver races was remarkable chiefly for the excellent time of Gold Bug, who ran the mile in 1:47 2-5, this being the record for British Columbia. Black Adder, who won the half and repeat, is one of the fastest sprinters on the Coast, and inasmuch as the Victoria track is two seconds faster than that of Vancouver, and as every race has been taken to put it in first-class condition, the races next week promise very fast time. Gold Bug, Black Adder, R. E. B., Scorch, Ray, Caruthers, Frank Marshall, Kitty Brady and Endymion are all in good fighting trim, but amongst a number of horses that are coming from the American side for the Victoria meeting there are sure to be several that will make Gold Bug look to his heels and he holds the record for Montana by five lengths. The greatest feature of the Victoria races this time will be the number of long-distance events on the programme. They are undoubtedly the most interesting, from a spectator's point of view, and as a test of the stamina of a thoroughbred they are incomparably superior to the short sprints so prevalent on this Coast. Everything possible is being done for the accommodation of visitors. A special car service to the Willows will be provided on the day of the races.

DR. CHASE'S PREPARATIONS HAVE MERIT.

For piles, eczema, salt rheum, pin worms and all skin diseases Dr. Chase's Ointment is a positive cure. It is recommended by Dr. C. M. Harlan, of the Journal of Health.

DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE, WITH BLOWER INCLUDED, WILL CURE INCIPENT CATARRH IN A FEW HOURS; CHRONIC CATARRH IN ONE MONTH.

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS ARE THE ONLY COMBINED KIDNEY-LIVER PILL MADE AND WILL POSITIVELY CURE ALL KIDNEY-LIVER TROUBLES.

TO THOSE THAT INTEREST PERMANENTLY THERE IS BUT ONE WAY: THE ADOPTION OF PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

"RETURNED SOLDIER (GROWINGLY EATING AWAY)—"THAT APPETITE, JANE, WAS PRESENTED TO ME BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR GALLANT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE IN THE FIELD."—CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

"HAVE YOU PUT UP MUCH FRUIT THIS SEASON?" ASKED THE YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER.

"THERE IS NO USE, WITH MY TWO BOYS IN THE HOUSE," REPLIED HER NEIGHBOR, "THEY HAVE EATEN EVERYTHING WE HAVE."

"EXCEPT THE DOOR-JAMB," ADDED HER HUSBAND.

"I AM SORRY NOT TO HAVE SEEN MORE OF YOU THIS EVENING," SAID THE OLD GENTLEMAN TO THE PRETTY GIRL AFTER THE DANCE.

"ARE YOU GOING TO THE BATHING BEACH IN THE MORNING?" SHE ASKED WITH INNOCENT IRREVERENCE.

"MARLA, IT IS SAID THAT WOMEN TELL MORE LIES THAN MEN."

"NO, WILLIAM; THEY'RE NOT SO SKILLFUL, AND THEY GET FOUND OUT."—EXCHANGE.

...READ THIS...

ARE YOU SHIPPING FREIGHT TO DAWSON? IF SO, YOU CAN SAVE A Handsome Profit on Your shipment, and receive a larger return. Lake Bennett down the river, for example—Ten tons from Victoria to Dawson at contract rates, costs 24 cents per pound, or \$4,800; connections are uncertain, and consequent delays to be contended with.

Ten tons from Victoria to Lake Bennett costs nine cents per pound, or \$1,800.

From Bennett to Dawson, by barge or scow, three cents per pound, or \$600; \$4,400, or a saving to the shipper of \$2,400 on a small transaction. No delays.

...IT MUST BE SO...

FOR REGULAR TRADE BY BARGE AND SCOW FROM US. WE SAVE MONEY FOR OTHERS. WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU. COME AND FIGURE WITH US AT THE MILLS.

**VICTORIA YUKON TRADING CO., Ltd Ltd.**

MILLS, HOLLAND & CO., AGTS, 34 BROAD ST.

LAKE BENNETT, B.C.

**MONEY TO LOAN**  
First Mortgage . . . .  
Improved Real Estate  
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106 Govt St.

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**HOME RULE SOAP**  
And encourage Home Industries.  
Manufactured by  
**W. J. PENDRAY**  
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